

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

TO THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE TERRITORY OF UTAH:

DELIVERED DECEMBER ELEVENTH, A. D. EIGHTEEN HUNDRED
AND FIFTY FOUR.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL

AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:—

UNDER the benign influence of high Heaven's protecting care, we are again assembled in the capacity of a Legislative Assembly, to ordain and establish such laws as shall best subserve the public good.

The toil of the husbandman has been rewarded by a plentiful harvest, and peace, prosperity, and snecess, have eminently attended all our efforts.

We have been delivered from the overflowing scourge which desolates the nations, the wayward destroyer, and the devouring flame. With thanksgiving and praise, let our aspirations ascend from warm and willing hearts, unto our Father and our God, who has extended unto us his rich blessings, and caused the earth to bring forth in her strength for our sustenance.

Although a large immigration have found homes in these peaceful vales during the past season, yet, it is believed there is an abundant supply of food for all, until another harvest.

Through the untiring exertions of our worthy delegate in Congress, Hon. John M. Bernhisel, appropriations have been obtained for making a "Road through our Southern Settlements, and extending to the boundary of California; for holding treaties with the Indians; and to defray the expense incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities in the years 1851 and 1852." These are the first appropriations of the kind which have been made for this territory. This action of Congress, though tardy, is none the less acceptable, evincing, as it does, a favorable disposition to place Utah upon an equal footing with other territories. We hail it as a good omen, and trust that in future her interests may not be neglected, nor her claims unregarded. There seems to be a difficulty in

are soon to become our representatives upon the earth, and will, if neglected, recoil with bitterness upon our own heads, when too late to remedy.

As a Territory, we have peace, and extensive ability exists with the People, to establish, and sustain good Common Schools in every Ward, and District, not only three, or six months in a year, as appears at present most common; but ten, or eleven, wherein every child, no matter how poor, may find admittance. Schools for teachers, Mathematical Schools, and Schools wherein the higher branches are taught, should also be kept in successful operation, in all of the principal towns. It is moreover an opportune time to introduce the New Alphabet, in forming which, the Regency have performed a difficult and laborious task. I recommend that it be thoroughly and extensively taught in all the Schools, combining, as it eminently does, a basis of instruction for the attainment of the English language, far surpassing in simplicity and ease any known to exist. Although the more immediate duties pertaining to the subject of education, may devolve upon the Regency, still, it does not free the Legislature from responsibility, and I doubt not that whatever aid or influence you may find in your power to extend, will be cheerfully given.

I cannot refrain from again calling your attention to the subjects of Home Manufactures. Large quantities of wool, flax, hides, furs, and almost every variety of the best material for the manufacture of Woolen cloth, Linen, Leather, Hats, Soap, Candles, Glue, Oil, Sugar, Pottery, and Castings, are found in abundance, and easily procured, and yet we find large quantities of such articles annually imported, and purchased by the people, which causes a large and constant drain of our *circulating medium*. If a few hundred thousand dollars, which are now annually expended, and carried away for imported goods, were instead thereof, invested in Machinery and articles for *Domestic Manufactures*, it would prove far more advantageous, and rapidly advance the prosperity of our thriving Territory.

It would appear, that the expense and trouble of transporting goods over a thousand miles of *land carriage*, would be sufficiently protective to encourage the capitalist to embark in *domestic manufacturing*. It is manifestly our interest as a people, to more generally produce from our own resources, articles for our own use. It is the *spring of wealth* to any community—of *independence* to any State. Much has been accomplished, but the very prices prove that the manufacture of all of the above mentioned articles, as well as many others, is a lucrative business, opening to the enterprize of many more of our citizens.

If our market could be abundantly supplied with articles of domestic industry, and economy, our object would be attained, the money retained in the country, and importers seek elsewhere a market for their goods.

The Kanyon Creek Sugar Works, designed for the extensive manufacture of Sugar from the Beet, are nearly ready for operation. The Works in Iron county, for the manufacture of Iron from the *ore*, are in operation, although not as successful as could be desired. The operators have had many unforeseen obstacles, more or less incident to all new locations, and untried metals, as well as many adverse circumstances, to contend with; but it is gratifying, and encouraging to know that they have so far been able to surmount them all; and have moreover acquired an experience which will greatly facilitate future operations. This branch of domestic manufacture has received considerable aid from the Public Treasury, and may, for a limited time, still need some assistance.

We recognize, in the *general diffusion* of true knowledge, and the universal practice of well directed industry and economy, the elements of unbounded prosperity, and independence; they form the *bulwarks* of our defense, and are the source of our *freedom*. The fostering care of Legislative authority, and aid, should be extended to all such objects as are so manifestly calculated to promote the general welfare. Considerable Public Improvements have been accomplished, although more through the voluntary contributions of the people in labor &c., than funds devoted for such purposes. Bridges across

the Jordán and Sevier rivers have been built; mills have been, and are being constantly erected; roads are made; kanyons and mountains explored, for material, and vast quantities of timber, lumber, stone, and other materials collected for the permanent improvement of our towns and cities; all betokening a spirit of energy, and enterprize on the part of our citizens, gratifying to all, who feel an interest in the improvement, and progress of these far distant vales.

The revenue derived from the assessment of the past year, has been merely nominal, amounting in all to only \$6386 31
 And of this amount collected \$4434 56
 Which leaves a balance delinquent of \$1951 75
 There have been collected however, from the delinquencies of former years, \$8682 11 which has aided the Treasury to meet a great share of the public debt.
 Auditor's warrants, redeemed at the treasury, during the year, amount to \$13,182 85
 Leaving in circulation at date of report, October 31, 1854, \$3352 36
 which is less than half the amount outstanding at the close of the last fiscal year.
 There is still a delinquency in the hands of the Collectors, amounting to \$8273 31
 Which, if collected, would leave a balance in favor of the treasury of \$4920 05

It is barely probable that sufficient may be realized from the present delinquency, to meet the existing indebtedness. You will therefore perceive, that whatever appropriations may be made, it will necessarily be based upon revenue arising from future assessments.

There exists an unwarrantable neglect on the part of a majority of the Collectors, in not collecting the taxes, and making their *returns* in proper season. The *Revenue Law* should embrace a *penalty*, and a provision, making it the duty of some person to prosecute such collectors as fail to comply with the requirements of the law; because a collector dislikes to enforce his collections, should cease to be an excuse. The people are abundantly able to pay their taxes; and if they fail or neglect to do so, the *law* should be enforced against them. In common courtesy, the people should be more prompt in these matters, and not devolve upon their officers the unpleasant task of compelling them.

If appropriations are made for Public Improvements, and other objects of interest and general utility, the rate per cent will necessarily have to be increased, but for the ordinary expenses of government, it is considered that the present will bring sufficient revenue.

We are still left in doubt, in regard to the construction of a railway across the continent, the time when, and the route it shall traverse. If it were thrown open to private enterprise, and men were seuened the right of way, it is more than probable, that one, or more, would now be in process of construction, and soon in successful operation.

As the all-absorbing Nebraska-Kansas question seems now happily disposed of, it is sincerely hoped, that this matter will earnestly engage the attention of Congress at an early day. The Department have probably received the reports of the several railway routes surveyed by this time, and nothing should hinder their proceeding at once to the decision of its location, and taking measures for its speedy construction.

In the Military Department there is no material change from last Report; the usual musters have been held, but the *new* enrolments which it is anticipated will show a considerable increase in the numbers, have not yet been returned. Some of the Volunteer Companies, are providing themselves suitable uniform, which adds to their Military appearance and indicates that they feel an interest in the performance of this, as well as other duties. It would be a matter of gratification, if others would follow their example. 'Tis true, we prefer efficiency in organization, discipline, arms, ammunition, and all necessary accoutrements, to useless appendages, ornamental or otherwise; but the energy and commendable pride which stimulates an Officer or Soldier to uniform him-

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Governor's Message
of S. S. City.



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